having fifty subordinates, but the system must be producing its results, because only persons with a diploma from the commission will be eligible to cierks have after that time.

Some of the applicants for the Commissionerships are using their Congressmen as messengers to carry their applications to the President. This seems hardly consistent with the surit of the law itself, which forbids Congressional "recommendations," though it does not, to be sure, conflict with the latter.

though it does not, to be sure, conflict with the latter.

The general tone of comment in the departments is friendly to the law, though some think Congress acted lastilly and should have taken more time. One Preasury official, who sees a good deal of the dark sute of the congressonal character in connection with place-hunting, said: "I think the law will reform more thougs than some people expect. It will reform congress as well as the Civil Service. Many a member is elected to Congress simply because he can get appointments. When he has no more power over appointments than any other man, how is he going to get to Congress! The result will be that the better element will have more power in politics, and better men will get Congressional nominations."

D. D. L.

A MEETING OF TEACHERS CALLED.

A meeting of the Teachers' Association has been called for this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Grammar School No. 47, to which all the reachers in the city have been invited. John 5 Danie, the president of the association, issued a call for the meeting, in response to the request of several female principals, and the subject of discussion will be the refusal of the Board of Apportionment to grant the sum of money asked for by the Board of Education. The grant falls short of the estimate by \$120,000, and the Board of Education have under discussion the best means of meeting the deficiency unless the full amount asked for is given, there must be a reduction of salaries or an abandonment of some departments of the school work, neither of which is desired by the members of the Board of the corps of teachers.

Miss Maria J. Sweeney, principal of the female department of Grammar School No. 21, who is one of the promoters of the aceting, said to a Trimunk reporter has night; "In calling a meeting of the Teachers' Association for to-motion, we that that if the association were to be of any use to us at all, this matter was a proper subject for it to discuss. We know we are in symp-thy with the members of the Board of Education in this matter, and whatever action we may take will be with a view to strengthening their hands. They are desirous of obtaining the impossible to do the work required of them for less. We believe that the people recognize in full the important work assigned to us and that they will be with a view to strengthening their hands. They are desirous of obtaining the impossible to do the work required of them for less. We believe that the people recognize in full the important work assigned to us and that they will be with us in objecting to a reduction of statices. If there be no other way out of the difficulty, we propose to petition the Legislature for a special grant to the Board of Education of the money required. The drawing up of such a memorial and the appointment of the proper committees to presen

UNWELCOME MIDNIGHT CALLERS.

Margeret Marray, a widow, living at No. 322
East Thirty-fourth-st., was surprised on Saturday night by receiving a visit from Andrew Smith, a young man residing at No. 343 East Thirty-second-st., with whom she has only the most casmal acquaintance. As it was then approaching minight she refused to admit a comparative stranger to her apartments, but Smith forced his way in a dioid her that he intended to stay there are awant the arrival of two of his triends, named Charles Moran, of No. 425 East Twenty-second-st., and James Brennan, of No. 514 East Thirteenth-st., who a lew moments later also appeared. The men made themselves thoroughly at home and sent for liquor, which they drank, and became botsterous. As the beverage disappeared, Mrs. Morray, at last thoroughly alarmed, took her child and ran to the Thirty fifth Street Folice Station for assistance. Officer Crossett accompanied her home and arrested her unwell-toning quests, who in the Yorkyills Police Court yesterday were inced \$10 and were required by Justice Herrman to furnish \$300 bonds each for their good behavior for three months.

BOARD THAT COST NOTHING.

Thomas H. Ross, age 3s, of the Ashland House Thomas H. Ross, age 3s, of the Ashiand House, who says that he is a private de cetive, was arrested by Detective Schmittberser of the I wendy-min he Precinct, of Saturday night on a charge of false pretenses preferred by Carbarine Bishop, of No. 15 West Twenty-sixth-st; Elian E. Long of No. 22 East Twenty-fourth-st, and Mingaret Weathershead, of No. 29 West Twenty-sixth-st, k-epers of boaring-houses. They alleged that Ross had engaged board at their houses by representing himself as a deputy sheriff with a salary of \$200 sermonth. He remained with the complainants until month. He remained with the complainants until a bill of \$25 was due to Mrs. Bishop, \$15 to Mrs. Weatherhead and \$39 to Mrs. Long, when he went away. Colonel Spencer, who appeared for the prisoner, said that the file representations were made by Ross's wife. Ex-Justice Otterbourg, who appeared for the complainants, concluded to withdraw the charge, Ross than was discharged.

MR. WALCOTT'S APPETITE STILL GOOD.

There was a smaller number of friends of the quail eater present at the axeal exercises yester-by afternoon. But Mr. Walcott chairt seem to mind that ax long as he had his quaits. Those who were present, however, were entanglastic and satched the proceedings with great interest. The rain arfected neither Mr. Walcott nor the quaits. Both came and went without any noise whitever-particularly the quaits. Mr. Walcott's appetrix may have been a little less keen than usual, but what there was of it was good. He has eaten forty-four quaits already and seems in a fair way to conclude his dist. Some was good. He has exten forty-our quark already and seems in a fair way to contribute his dist. Some anxioty was oxpressed vesterday as to whether "Gabe" Case's cook was gong to "coctor" he birds and thus overcome Mr. Walcott. His broker, however, will be present at the stove when the birds are broated, and will no deabt see that his friend, the quari-cater, will have a tair chance.

CHILDREN IN A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Stephen Wiseman, of No. 102 West There-thirds, was held in \$1,000 bail in the Jofferson Maraet Police Court vest-risky, under a section of the Penal Code which forbuls the parents or guardians of children to place them in a position which is apt to injure their moral character. Wiseman's wife was arrested last week on a charge of account was alrested last week on a charge of account allowed the court with her four children. She appeared in court with only two of the children, and was ordered to take the lour before Justice Patterson. This she failed to do, and steps were then taken to arress her hissonad. In steps were then taken to arress her husband. In holding Wiseman yesterday, Judice Patterson said it was his impression that Wisemas had been acting under the advice of friends in delying the law, and that he suspected that Mrs. Wiseman had particed away her oldest ould, Noire, as she cannot be found.

A DISHONEST CLERK ARRESTED.

Martin Dowling, a painter, of No. 415 Sexth-ave, caused the arrest of his cherk, abbert Brown, of No. 435 Weat Fifteeth-at, on Saluriay. Mr. Dowling told Justice Patterson, in the Jefferson Market Folice Coart yesterday, that Brown had recently borrowed \$35 from him, saying that his wife was dead. As Brown did not return to his work he investigated him accounts and found that Brown and swinnled him out of about \$1,700 by getting goods in his name and paying for thom by forging his inforsement to cheeks on the Garfield and Fifth Avenue banks. C. F. Wisenedi, a salessum of tharrison Brothers & Co., of No. 117 Fulton-st., of a whom Brown obtained brushes worth \$16 80, appeared as complainant. Brown was remanded peared as complainant. Brown was remaided intil Monday, when it is expected that others wil

AN OFFICER ADVISED TO APOLOGIZE.

Officer Roberts, of the Twenty-Ninth Precincy, was accused in the Jefferson Market Police Court vectorday of stricting James Brothers, a junior, on the head, last Wednesday, and severely cutting him. Hearing a cry for help in his hall on Wednesday might Brothers sent his son for an officer. He saw a man had woman struggling. In company with a neighbor he attempted to eject the man, who fought furiously. The officer approached and sec-ing two men assaulting one struck Mr. Brothers on the head. The man escaped, but was subsequently arrested. He said his name was I hourse R-ynoids, a stableman. Justice Patterson fined him \$10, and advised Officer Roberts to accordance to Brothers, which he promised to do.

HIS DEATH CAUSED BY AN OFFICER.

Matthew Curran, who was arrested by Officer Grinhum, of the Long Island City poince force, on January 17 and taken to the station-house after being roughly used by the officer, died yesterday from the effects of the ill-treatment. Coroner Robinson took charge of the body and issued a warrant for Grinhum's arrest. The officer surrendered himself to the sergeaut in charge at the Hunter's Point Police Station, where he was locked up. The Coroner states that he will make a searching inquiry into the affair, and the Police Commissioners with hold a special meeting this menting to investments the officer's conduct. by to investigate the officer's conduct.

SPENDTHRIFT COMMITTEES.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE INVESTIGATING LEGISLATORS OF 1882.

COMMITTEEMEN ENTERTAINING PRIESTS AT STATE EXPENSE-PLETHORIC LIQUOR BILLS-A GLANCE AT "PLUNGER" WALTON'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The extravagant expenditures of the Legi-lature investigating committees were commented upon severely by Controller Dayenport in his late annual report. Attention was especially lirected to the hotel bills and travelling expenses of the members who leave A bang on tours of investigation; and the scatement was made that he had considered it his duty in 1882 to refuse to pay a large bill for wine and whiskey contracted at the St. James Hotel in New-York by the Assembly Judiciary Committee during their inquiry about the moral character of Judge Theodoric R. Westbrook and ex-Attorney-General Hamilton Ward. Inspired by Mr. Davenport's criticism, Assemblyman F. B. Spinols requested Deputy-Controller Gallien to formsh him with a tabulated statement showing he amounts paid from the State Treasduring the past five years for investigations authorized by the Legislature. This statement was furnished to General Spinola over a week also, but he has not made any public use of it perhaps because it reveals that the Legislature of 1882, Democratic in both branches, rau up bills of inve tigating committees larger by many thousands of dollars in amount than the total expenses of comwittees of the four preceding Republican Legislatures. Nevertheless the statement, which is given selow, cannot but be of use to such members of the Legislature as intend to aid Controller Davenport

events: [enr. Amount	Expanded.
No D	\$39,420 56 20,655 36
879	22,696 37
880	31,569 38
882	29,782 08

The statement does not include all of the bills incurred in 1882. Mr. Gallien in his leater says that the \$29,782 08 mentioned as the expenses of the year is actually the expense account only up to O ctober 1, 1882. Since then btils of investigating ommittees amounting to \$9,291 48 have been paid. Nor is this all. He says: " In addition to the foregoing, we have information showing that bills for printing testimony, extertainment of committees at hotels, fees of stenographers, amounting to \$26,577.74 are now out, and with the exception of \$5,478.75 they are for expenses

\$5,000. If this suspicion proves true the total expenses of the Legislature of 1882 for investigating committees will amount to 855,881 07. The expenditures of the leading investigating commit-

if I	tees were as follows:	
	Subject of Investigation. Exp	en liture
*	Ward-Westbrook New Capital Investigation	1,100
	Grady Department of Public Works Investiga- tion. Kiernan Insolvent Coroorations Investigation.	201307
h	Chapts Insurance Roce versity investigation. Marony Parade Ground Inquiry	4,169
1-	Browning stravesend inquiry	1,801
0	O'drien Sing Sing Prison Investigation.	2,110 3664

The hotel bills of these committees are of course stupendous. With a view of showing their character the bill of " Plunger" Walton, the proprie or of the St. James Hotel in New-York, for el-you days' enter adminent of the Assembly Judiciary Committee while they were exacting with sies on the charges

the Controller's sketch or proposed deduction	us trom
it: ST. JAMES HOTEL BILL IN BRIEF	
Committee-room 11 days at \$25. Restaurant marges, less \$100 error Leanne and tree for members of committee	W275.00
Carriagos, 8105 75; messages and telegrams, \$13 01	168.78
PROPOSED DEDUCTIONS.	(5,505,83
Wrong	\$158.00.
H. Wareley, rost as Skand By Fune days, SSA	12.00
allow one ball A. Bances, 3 days for rosens April 29, May 1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 19 and 20, average 20 at support, \$355.05; decing	1250
\$95.95; whose already disallowed; leaves \$232.75; allow \$50. Deduct 10 per cent on \$2,077.57. Desiance of	11637
account less messages, to egulates	207.75
Total \$2,000	\$504.02

The bill of deductions needs some explanati The "A. Baneus" mentioned in it is supposed to be Senator Abraham B. Buneus, who was sorely not a member of the Assembly Judiciary Committee. Au examination of the hotel bill shows that he most have been visiting Assemblyman Delegar S. Poster at the time, who was a member of the Judiciary Consuittee. Undoubtedly Senaror Bancus's vill became accidentally mixed up with that of the Assemblymen. It was apparently, however, the hand of members of the Judiciary Committee to have visitors and to feed them at the expense of the State. The committee actually had 13 members, via: 11 Assemblymen, I stenographer and I berge mi-at-Arms. But the committee was never to take p table as to sit down to support alone. Mr. Wallon books reveal strikingly their warmhour esiness:

1	of Commuttee Presents	Supper	tar Stare.
April 20 May 1 May 5 May 8 May 12 May 13 May 13 May 13 May 13	11 10 11 11 11 10 13 13	20 14 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	\$32.50 40.15 29.35 51.10 30.70 33.30 25.53 56.40 41.70

SUPPER

and the same than the theorem is a superior and the same transfer to the	. vere
well, as the following restaurant but of a dn	PRESCRI
for one of them discloses:	
Oysters	.40
Soup 40 melette	4.0
Salmon	.20
Ducking 2.00 be	130
Artichokes	1258
Lettuce	
Lima beans 40 Potal S	45-202
Controller Davenport did not object to such b	HIN.
Controller Davenport did not object to such b	
a libough be may have thought that the Assem	blv-
a libough be may have thought that the Assem	blv-
a lthough be may have thought that the Assemmen were calling for more expensive articles of	bly- ond
a lthough be may have thought that the Assemmen were calling for more expensive articles of that they would have done if they instead of	ond he
a lthough be may have thought that the Assemmen were calling for more expensive articles of that they would have done if they instead of State had been paying for them. He did only	ond he
a ithough be may have thought that the Assemmen were calling for more expensive articles of that they would have done if they instead a State, had been paying for them. He did obtain the action of the control of the	bly- ond the eco.
a lthough be may have thought that the Assemmen were calling for more expensive articles of that they would have done if they instead of	ond he eco.

111077			4/5/144		
Apr. 20	Marganx	\$4.50 14.00	May 10	Who	S1.75
32000	Airmix	1.00	201	110 K 5	. 20
201	Vine	2 (80)	21	Visto	
May I	is Hass	(10)	- AL	t chequet	
	sillos whinkoy.	200		Seltan	
	10 Wine			Pomisery	10:50
-61	Selfmer.	201		Clicquot.	
769	's winn	1 00		TOTAL PROPERTY OF	-
7	W10e	3.50		The state of the s	\$136.30
33	Brandy	20	May it	Clequet	3.50
- 41	When	35.50	10	Them *	7 00
2	4 Oliognot	1:75	.0.44	B A THILL STREET	
75 0	L'OPE WILLIAM	(65)	May 7		#1.50° 20°
8	Wine	32.500			1.75
3	Constail	25			A
11	Wine.	3.00	May?	M. Dry	BLOX WA
1.12	Committee	38560	Ni H		2.1014
3.25	WILL		May, 12		\$1a3 45
13	W ne	3.50	17	5- Ht. Jul	65
	W 180	200		Heer.	. 25
2-31 T-4	Wine	3 50		Dawy.	120
141	Wina	3.50	79.0	Wine	170
14	Wine	3.00	. Si	M. Juine	30
101	seither	25			
101	Wine		May 1		8158 40
	Wine	3.50		Loss it, Bass.	10
	Wilmo				

liquor bills. These the Controller refused to pay and they remain unpaid to this day.

HOW MEN ARE CONVERTED.

MR. BEECHER'S MORNING SERMON-A RIGHT LIFE THE ESSENTIAL THING.

Mr. Beecher had a budget of announcements

to make yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, and they occupied nearly fifteen minutes. He first called for a collection for the hospitals, which had been omitted or the last Sunday in December, the day set apare by the Hos pital Saturday and Sanday Association for the purpose While it was being taken, he added he would give the other notices abundantly. Among other things he au-nounced that on next Friday evening Halph Wells would give the explanation of the Sanday school lesson in his He should also be absent from pulpit for two Sundays; next Sunday the Rev. J. Leonard Corning, son of an old member of the church would preach for him. "On the following Sunday," went on Mr. Beecher," "my son Samuel"—then he paused as if hesitating for the name, and Mr. Halliday said; "Scoville," "Yes, that's it," added Mr. Bercher, "You don't know how near I came to it. Well, my forgetting will enable you to remember. He will preach here." In taking up another notice, Mr. Beecher adverted to

what he called " lukewarm ink." " I have spoken many times," he said, "about notices written in pale ink, but all I have heard was that I was getting too old to read them. Well, if any one will read them in twilight, I whi own up. There are certain rules about notices: First, write right; then write black, and as for proper names, put them plain and correctly. Some men know their own names so well that they think everyone else knows them." Mr. Beecher then read half a dozen notices, the writing of only one of which he praised. That he held up for the congregaon to see how black it, was and how finely and per from to see how black it, was and now more and per-fectly it was written. It announced a concert for the Plymouth Bethel, in which Miss Emma Thursby will sive her services gratuitonsiy. Mr. deecher said that, of course, she did, for she "was coming home," and he ce-ferred deasantly to her formor services in Plymouth choir when she was "one of the family."

In the sermon Mr. Beecher said that ne matter how small the beginning of the sciritual life to man, it must enor when she was "one of the family."

In the sermon Mr. Breecht said that no matter how small the beginning of the softtund life in man, it must develop by gradual unfolding. There could be no instantaneous blossoming of a human soid. God's work in it inthis be gradual. The requires sequence of changes always took place. They could not be marked by inness and hours. Fow men and a carono ocioclescosino, of the stages of conversion. Hany of the steps were before there was any outward appearances. All family training, all right knowledge of the truth, the entireation of sweet dispositions and all amenities of life helped to form a Christian character. It was wrong to say that the minor morals were of no benefit before the religious life. But there was a point of instantishous change, when the balance turned. The pecliminary stages to the Christ-life were like the preparatory steps to a checkie education. There must be root work storatty was good as a foundation, but it must be built upon. All this tended to teach becaraout must be good. There was no sharp line between the children of God and the children of the devil called conversion, for after the balance is struck, one may not know it. Many in his controlled to tended to be made only a form the balance is struck, one may not know it. Many in his controlled and the control of a factors of the inches of the inches of the factors of training its fact of a factors of the inches as did not make a statesmal. Very many statesmen over went there, and ever so exception of \$5,478.75 they are for expenses in connection with 1882 investigations." Deducting the \$5,478.75 from the \$26,577.74 leaves \$21,098, which, added to the \$29,782.08 already paid, gives the total expenditure for the year, namely, \$80,881.07.

But even these figures do not tell the total expenditures by the Legislature of 1882 for investigating committees. Mr. Gaillen says at the conclusion of his note to General Spinola: "The foregoing figures do not include the expenses incurred by the Senite Finance Committee in their inquiry touching the operations of the Commissioners of Emigration, concerning which we have no information." It is to be feared that this committee has incurred bilis to the usual amount of each traveling committee. \$5,000. If this suspicion proves true the total expenses of the Legislature of 1882 for investigating the committees will amount to \$65,881.07. The was passing over from conseives schemes to consiste the massing and the second point of Carlet. This was the right way to begin and to the fold in the peace and joy o believing. I are work many then not in control are who should be there.

In Politicals indicated was should be there.

In Politicals indicated was should found Carlet, and whom Carlet had been deep in was a goally mad be would be a feeting carlet of it in was a goally mad be would be well-care, if a woman believed in the revelation of Swedenberg and yet wanted to live like threst, she base to ady to be received. No master what intellectual beliefs; if the life was right, and was shi that was wanted.

WHAT THOREAU HALPED TO TRACH.

The subject of the Rev. Robert Collycr's discourse in the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth-at, and Park-ave, last night, was "Thorson" Mr. Collyer first gave a confuctors in account of a smirt visit which Thorcats paid bins in Chicago, and abon spoke in part as follows:
- We are never sure that it will be best

against Westbrook and Ward, is given below, with to meet a man who has touched as with his genius. In the Controller's aketch or preposest deductions from it:

CONDUCTING SERVICES ON A NEW PLAN.

In the Madison Avenue Raptist Church, at Thirty drained, the Rev. Mr. Dringman yesterday conducted the services to accordance with the eport of a committee recenity adopted by ong service was too introduction of responsive readings. The evening service, however, was majorishy changed. It was shorter and contained much more music taun formerly. During the singing of the hymna at both services the congregation was requested to sand. The evening service was opened by an anthem. After the invocation there was a hymn in which congregation united. A chant followed the scripture reading. The Lord's Prayer was repeated by the coogregation at the close of the prayer by the minthe congregation at the close of the prayer by the min-beter. A second hymn, bullowed by the effectory pre-ested the string, which was brief. Dr. Brodsman word a dress to 4 and read a sermin on the precessity of seed-ing salvation below trouble came. A symn was sing by the choir and congregation at the size of the string, and a prayer and the benediction chose of the string, or stringum sand to a reporter after the service, the string man by the outward to avalant a re-ingered to the vening service by massing it case formal the string of the service. chan the morning service. The congregation had more a to in the service, and the presence of it seed atmosf t after with the change, although the weather was so believed that the congregation was not so large as

CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG MORMONS,

The Rev. Dwight Spencer, of Ogden, Utah Territory, preached last evening in the strong Place Baston Church, Brocklyn, his subject being "Radigtons Among the Mormons." all of the denominations in Utah have churches, and most of them have schools. Mormon children attend Christian schools and a few Mormons attend the coursies. " It is difficult to break n upon the Mormons," he said. "Their church is completely organized. More than two-thirdwof all the make members of the Mormor Church are officers, and they are enabled to keep a very strict warch over the members. The main relations in breaking up the system must be the Church and the schools. Legislation thus far his dame but hitle, and it is isometral of much ear to necessdone but fittle, and it is impossible to exceed the laws made against the Mormons. We make in the main rely upon moral and engines influences."

Ar. Spencer is here to cause mone, to build a Baptlet church in cair Laise City. He has been two years in the managing in Utah.

The climate of Austin has a wonderfully inINDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

It is dishear ening, after all these years, and after

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION. THE MILLS AND MILL-HANDS OF DUNDEE. PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THRENE.]
DENDEE, Scotland, Jan. 2.

t has been celebrated in verse, to find out from modern philologists that "Boanie Dundee" means seather a very beautiful nor very pleasant place. The epithet "bonnie," they now say, neither apdies to beauty of aspect nor amenity of situation, ut is simply the French adjective boune, good, and, in concurrence with the extensive practice of olden times, was merely a complimentary expression applied to the town as representing the inhabitants. The town of Dundee itself was ushered into existence by an accident, and tradition has it that the Latin significance of the name is the "hill of God," so named by the brother of the Scottish King, who lauded there after a dreadful storm on his return from the holy wars, This took place in 1174, and so pleased was the King at meeting his brother that he at once signalized the event by making Dundee a burgh. From time immemorial Perth and Dundee have been jealous of one another, but of late years Dundee has eltogether out tripped her sister city of the Tay. In the sixteenth century the representatives of these two cities actually fought for the second place in a royal procession, and so delightful a circumtance as a street fight was not so care in those good old times as to prevent the populace from hitariously joining therein. It is said that Dundee got of Europe at the present time, in the production of worsted and that the citizens raged considerably at | linen fabrics, as a glance at the following statistithis loss of dignity. But b fore this the bitterest nimosity had existed through a dispute as to the miss of their respective ports on the Tay, the inhabitants of Perth maintaining that their port included the whole river, and that no ship ought to break bulk until it reached the bridge of Perth. In this quarrel, which was carried on at times with blood-hed, Dundee triumphed, But while Perth and Dundee might have fought over which city contributed proportionately the greatest number of crimmats, there was no doubt that of the prison that held them Dundee was rightly proud, and Perth and all Scotland beside envious. Says Dr. Doran: "It was the boast of honest men and the despair of felons that it was the strongest prison in all Scotland. There was no getting out of it by breaking.' A toad might as easily break from the centre of the stone in which it has been immured for centuries." jailers had a joily time. They locked up their prisoners at night and repaired to their lodging in town, returning in the morning in time to prepare breakfast for their involuntary guests.

It has been truly said that of all the gatherings in and about the town of Dundee none is of more powerful interest, more picturesque in detail, or more illustrative of the time and people, than those of which the heroic reformer, George Wishart, was the central figure. The East gate of the town, when the other gates were abolished, was allowed to remain in honor of the old missionary's last sermon during the plague of 1544. At the risk of his life, and against the entreaties of his friends, he had gone to the playue-stricken city, for, said he, "they are now in trouble and need comfort." He was met by an immense crowd, and mounting the parapet of the wall he addressed both the afflicted and unufflicted, the afflicted being outside, lodged in hula or booths, iong called the Sick Men's Yards, and the healthy within the gate. It was a strik ng scene, the crowds of eager, upturned faces on either side of the old ga eway, and the tall figure of the preacher swaving on the top, "Br this sermon," says Knox, "he raised up the hearts of all that heard him that they regard not death, but judge them more happy that should depart then such as should remain behind." Not long after this Cardinal Beaton, lying on velvet cushions in the palace of St. Andrew's, looked down with implacable harred upon his enemy, enamed to the stake, and heard him proclaim: "This grim the I car not," and as the mobile Wishart spoke the powder exploded, the faggots brazed up, and soon. and the criss and grouns of the spectators, the scorehed and strongled body of the martyr was re-

duced to ashes.
Interesting as it is to linger on these me old towns, it is hardly within my province, and I muss hasten on to the period when the cause of the when I was his book. I mand it true of him that the must histen on to the period when the cause of the word was made flow." We would not stay long in any Strarts received its death-blow and the districtions man's bruse, for he was no more is he usurnt them a which the fierce partisans of the rival dyearshes wild bird. Oheo he was put into toucout fail about a keptup, gave way to peace and security the sure procursors of manufactures and trade. The in-Way are you here, Henry v. He replied, "Why are you the sound of the buggine and the toll of the current, not here, Kaiph V. I thought it would be good for us and carried to their graves by the ticking of a who are so much the servants, it not the slaves of habits and carried to their graves by the tinking of a hand-bell, sleep in the old remeteries of Dun ce, and the best contents of hand-bell, sleep in the old remeteries of Dun ce, and the box energetic population of to-day will soon be said to the whole world, as the old phile opter and from | deprived even of reading the numerous enrious the engrance to his rub. "Don't stand be seen use and epitaphs of their prodecessors in the old bereatthe digit; let use lead my own life; let use be Henry grounds, for time is fast obliterating them. Some would have already been lost had not. Thomson in his " Book of the Houff" made a note of them. At have a single vice. He similared the master of wine, he have a statistician may be allowed to call admire single and he don't have converted tention to the large families of those times, as hearman and saning his boy need and he don't have converted. ther less and honess man, Walter Gourlay, makenen and horsess of Dundse, who sled i 28 day ov April, 10-8, of the argo of 40 zeros, with

vive the highard, and using, as was the custom once in sectional, her milden name, she left these

What a domestic history is condensed in this:

Hern Green Scott has in this listle tomb.

With children wax spectra from her fruit ul womb;
As many rive; was seven years a wito
To her dear limbond, in a holy life.
There are many others, but I must leave them for

he tombatene tourests, who will no doubt, make them out better than I can. The critizens of those days would appear as quaint to us as the inscripons on their tombetones. The head of the family break nated at the ale-house and in the evening enoved himself at the club over his "two-penny" and his tobacco. The snopkeeper locked his door at 1 p.m. and relied to feed. "His customers," says a writer of those times," were forced to wait his belly-filling. and there was no resource." Some of these shops contained a motly assortment of train-oil and salt. candles and molasses, black sono and sugar, ail crowded in o less than a square of three or four yards, The single one-horse chaise supplied the domands and travels of all the inhabitants. The roads were had marrow and unshapely. A journey to Edinburgh was a serious business for a thinking man. The street of the town were dangerous for aged women and children. Horses neighed, kicked and galloped at will. Wounded animals escaping from the butchers' hands rarely failed to stick their horns into the first unguarded inhabitant. The streets were in a wretched state. The pavements were worse; and stairs jutted out in the common path. Not a lamp was to be seen; not even the shadow of light. Fashion did not change then as now, and the grandmother's marriage brocade served the granddaughter for her wedding garment, Surgeous, undertakers, grave-diggers, and wig and bouget makers did a flourishing trade. The town revenue was in a low state, as after the unheard-He said that of extravanance of a lown hall, twenty years of economy followed in Dundee before the last of its public rooms was finished maide. As I have already

> And this is no exaggerated picture of town life in bennie" Dundee before the dawn of trade in the

above £3 per annum, and many were closed altogether. In the midst of the depressed condition of affairs Parliament imangurated the protective theory with Dundee, by granting a bounty on brown linens made for exportation—a manufacture which, from weight of fabric and lowness of price, could not then be carried on without a loss. This again revived trade, and stimulated the industry of the inhabitants. Manufactures were established and prosecuted with a success that operated in a most beneficial manaer on the domestic habit and comforts of the people. From the establishment of the British Linen Company, the object of which was to encourage native industry by advancing money to the poorer manufacturers, the linen trade of Dundee materwent a rapid development. Warden, in his history of the linen trade says that n large bonus was paid the manufacturer who first started flax-spinning by power, and from this time the trade became completely changed. The spinster and the hand-wheel of the last century gave place to the factory girl and the spindle of the present; the manufacture cased in the rural districts, and became concentrated in spindle of the present; the manufacture ceased in the rural distric's, and became concentrated in towns, where spinning-mills were creeted. The manufacture of fine linens, lawns, cambrics, and 'Glasgows," which formed the staple in Glasgow and the West of Scotland down till the latter part of the eighteenth century, has now become almost an extinct industry there and has taken a deep hold of the eastern manufacturing districts, and centres principally in Dundee for yarns and mayy goods, and in Dunfermline for fine Ireland, of course, takes the lead of all the three kingdoms, and indeed,

Countries.	Number of Spindles.	Number of power Looms
Ireland France Austria-Hungary Germany England Belgium Septiand Russia Trait Switzerland Holland Sweden Spain	911,111 762,047 342,508 318,467 190,808 289,000 205,263 144,734 50,149 9,000 7,500 3,81	21,153 18,325 506 8,006 4,981 4,755 16,756 2,506 524 1,206 98 1,000
Total	3,294,597	78,790

Scotland, Mr. Warden says, it was with difficulty that a sufficient number of hands could be got for preparers, spinners or reclers, and it was then the practice, in and around Dundee, for the owners of mills r their managers to attend the neighboring county fairs to engage hands, and sometimes open tent had to be kept all day as inducement to come to terms. Engagements were generally made for six or twelve mouths, as with farm and household servants at the present day. This was before the Factory Act, and mill operatives in towns had to labor fourteen and fifteen hours a day. The miserable pittances earned by the workers in this industry, then as now, perhaps explain why the flax industry migrated rom the great iron districts of the West to the East of Scotland, and why it was the only industry which England permitted Iteland to embark in. In 1820 the report of a Committee on the State of the Laboring Poor quoted the wages then paid in Dundee-to weavers of sacking, 7s. 6d. per reck; sail-cloth and bagging Sa. 6d.; osnaburgs, 9s. id; and sheetings, 10s; in all cases, an average of a trifle over \$2 a week for the best workmen. Female labor was still more miserably paid; women in mills rarely made 5s., or \$1 20, a week; handspinners, when fully employed, 2s. 6d., but more generally is, 2d. ner week. It was suit that women had to spin for \$1 as much yarn as would reach from bind to spin for Si as miner yarn as would reach from Dinnsee to Aberdle p -0.5 miles. After a very careful inquiry and an examination of the books of several firms, the wages in this industry in Dundee may be said to have fluctuated in the last thirty years as follows. I have made the estimate in Bleecker Street Savings Bank. A general alarm

	1853	1863.	1873.	1883.	
Spinning Mills.	80 hrs.	GO bra	38 ars.	56 hrs.	
	Per week.	per week.	per wiek.	per wask.	
Proparers Splaners Sciffors Hope Hope Coursegrs	\$1.25 1.35 75 1.20 1.75 5.00	\$2.00 2.15 1.50 1.10 2.50 5.75	\$2.75 2.70 1.75 2.00 3.00 7.00	\$2.25 2.50 1.50 2.00 3.00 7.00	
Findurier Windows Wenty Ts. Two leads	1.75 230 4.50 3.50	2 00 2 50 5 75 4 00	2 75 3 50 6 00 4 50	3 50 3 50 6 50 4 00	

I was reneatedly assured by the factory hands work and to work so carefully and well the whom I met in an hour's stroil through the Scour-small at all times be ready for the Son of Man. nguara, permaps the most thickly populated, in certainly the worst, quarter of the nodern town of Dundee, that the spinners on the modern town of Dandes, that the spinners on the average samed about 8s, and 9s, a week, and the scavers a tride more. I funk the wages in the dax industry are a tride higher thin in the manufacture of jute goods. A large timb rof the operatives are Irish, and they will not compare in social condition to those of Paisley. Unquestionably some of the mills, such as the Baxter Brothets, have accounted and war news of that day, which was taken a constitute in the way of cleviating the operations.

allows, to the way of a hools a tached to the factory for the "hat-timers," or clustrest under fostions, site the "hat-timers," or clustrest under fostions, site bally part, and by the best of them, from hald to mante, and the worst is squaled interfy.

The Scontingburn the operatives quarter of the city, contains humbred of houses to ally unit of humber about the first newspapers were for the same style as the Florentiae. They are low gray stone builtings with but one room on a thor, and windows about two for squares. Some of them wholes about two for squares of them whole i entered furily rook with inth, and for until forming a soft has a supposed ground, with a soup a of boards in the course door near the form a soup a of boards in the course door hards the soup of boards in the course door had a source of the same of the whole family of far which the soup a food as in the course door had a source of the same of the same of the same of the while of the solide station. The room in which was warn two roots of the same of the collar station. The room in which was lower than the street, and as the life of the poor surving creature on the floor was colong the ground the color of the same fine the first and stone of the color of the same first date of the color of the same first date of the color of the same form the stone of the color of the color of the same first date of the color of th name runs the drains occasional the walls of the color was colored to the runs the drains occasional the walls of the color in the color was colored to the color in the color was colored to the color was colored to the color was colored to the most colored to the color was colored to the most colored to the color was colored to the color was also colored to the color was colored to the color was a subject to the color was colored to the color The houses of the more thrifty operatives froming to be mark comformale, but not comparison with those in the neighborhood of Glasgow. The griss of the Scouringburn parcease the public houses with the men, and some of them are very rough. Some of the principal mills have greatly improved the tone of their employes by taking only respectible girls and promotly dismissing those who are found to be otherwise.

The jute industry of Dundee was comparatively unknown before 1830. About 1824 a rew cases of interescenced Dundee. Toward the end of 1833 James 1aws first began to spin pare jute, and in

James Laws first began to spin purejute, and in 1835 jute yarn was regularly sold in the market. In 1838 the total importation of jute into Dua-dee was 1.136 long, and in 1881 it exceeded 100,000 tons. The whole of the j te used in Europe and India is now estimated at 2.009,000 cases. Of and India is now estimated at 2,000,000 bales. Of this quantity Great Britain takes about 1,100,000 bales, and time-to-tiths of all that comes into forest Britain is consumed in and around Dundes. In 1875 there were 35,000 persons employed in this industry in Scotland, but I am unable to solitain later statistics. It will be seen that within a limited time this industry spraing into the greatest misortaine and enormous fortunes were made out of it, but a natural desire to share the good thing led to the business being overdone, and according to United States Cosmi Winter the wages paid by the Dundee of the wages and anow blockcates in that part of the country storms and show blockcates in that part of the party. Mr. Vanderbit fax industry. The following table shows the average amounts received by the Dundee operatives in jure manufacturing, per week of fifty-ax hours, in 1881:

toners of just men \$4.13 Warners (piece work, triacts up junce work, women) Pictures of Jules men \$4.13 Warrars (place work, women) 258 Oversors women) 258 Oversors men 258 Oversors me shown was the case in Glasgow, so in Dundee; Sun-2 50 day was kept hory and decent. Old women went to church with Boble under one arm and fo ding-scool un ler the other. None but a strangling blackgoard or two, desired to be past all grace and reformation, was seen alle or parating the streets.

Ladies were monstrous hoods, and footed it to church in gorgeous attite. Cock-lighting was publicly taught or encouraged at school. Dancing was another to another the school of the man was Noseman and who drank brandy, were a silver-laced hat, all see and came, and walked apright as an oak, was the only teacher in town.

Loanse spinners of jute wordings amon 2 to 3 control of the course in the second of the course of jute wordings and the second of the course of jute wordings and the second of the course of jute wordings and the second of the course of jute wordings and the second of the course of jute wordings and the second of jute wordings and the jute wordings and the second of jute wordings and the second of jute wo work 3 00 ap winders piece work, 3 37

street of the town could not beast six houses com-pletely built of stans. The shops did not rent at and man works, and within fifteen years has gone

above £3 per annum, and many were closed altoare well payed, but the houses in the lower parts of the city belong to the old town as described in the first part of this letter, and should give place to homes that would elevate instead of debase tha poorly paid operatives of the mills.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

A JEWISH RABBES SINGULAR SPEECH At the dedication of the Jewish Temple, Gates

of Hope, in Eighty-sixth-st., yesterday afternoon, a throng of people were present who filled every part of the edifice. The building was built by Methodists, and used by them for several years, Methodists, and used by the and was sold to the it became two small for them and was sold to the it. When It became two small for them and was sold to the Jewish congregation, who remodelled it. When the ceremonies were begun yesterday the lights were turned down and the sinuters closed. The opening hymn was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wintner, of the Temple Beth Elbam, Brooklyn. After this Miss Rachael Meyer delivered the key of the Temple to the president of the congregation, Marx Meyer. He responded in German. The other officers, Henry Rosembatt, vice-president; Isador Bracks, treasurer; and Max Zenn, secretary, stood near the president. Miss Annie Meyer read an address to the Kabbi, and then the lights were turned on. Eight young men, each bearing a large arned on. Eight young men, each bearing a large turned on. Eight young men, each bearing a large scroil, advanced in procession to a small reading-desk in the centre of the raised platform. Each delivered an appropriate speech and deposited ais scroil among the sacred farminge of the temple. This ceremony was followed by a sermon in Ger-man by the Rev. Dr. Wintner, after which the sac-bath-school culifren marched in procession to the platform, and Miss Annie Marce delivered an ad-dress.

platform, and Miss Annie Marco denvered an address.

Then the rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Brown, pread set the dedication sermon. He said that he would address his hearers as business men. "The congregation," he said, "has taken a house that has been used by the Methodist Episcopal worshippers. Therefore, in business parlance, this is simply a reopeuing. The rotal firm consisted of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Now the partnership is dissolved. The son and the Holy Ghost have stepped down and out, but the business still will be conducted by the Father, the old head of the firm, the one you always have trusted. The same goods will be offered for sale. We shall continue to deal in charity, brotherly love and all the virtues, and we appear to all the love and all the virtues, and we appeal to all the old customers to continue their trade."

MISSING FROM THEIR HOMES.

Inquiry was made at Police Headquarters last night for Catherine Griffiths, age five, a pretty, bright-eyed child who had been missing since uoon yesterday from her home at No. 134 Cherryst. Her father, who is a night watchman at the Sixth Avenne Railroad depot, said that the child had during the day been to a relative's house who lived a few bleeks away. After she left this house she was seen going in the direction of Catharine Ferry with a tall man who were an ulster. He had a black mustache. Mr. Griffiths says that once before a man tried to kidnup the child, but she was seen by a policeman, who knew her and took her to her home. He says that he is a vivacious child, and would be apt to follow a stranger. Inspector Dikks sert out a general alarm. bright-eyed child who had been missing since noon general alarm. Fatrick Reynolds, age forty-six, has been missing

was sent to the police last night to look for him

THE GREAT NEED OF THE TIME. The Rev. J. M. Pullman, of the Church of Our

Saviour, in West Fifty-seventh-st., preached last night from the text, "Watch, therefore, for ye ngat from the text. "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh." Mr. Pullman said that the great need of the present time was faithfunese and conscientiousness. "Man," he continued, "has gained conscientiousness, "Man," he continued, "has gained conscientiousness, or many he continued and the has not gained a corresponding court of amset, Greed or carelessness step in and the forces that he has mastered slip from his power with terrois result. The datasets of the last few months teach this lesson. Our part in this world is to put our consucaces into our art in this world is to put our consciences into our

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

spent his lessure in collecting and writing to scraps of

BASEBALL NOTES.

New-York and vicinity will have four professional base-ball teams the coming season, and possibly

A new baseball as octation has sprung up at Yonkers which will be known as the Youkers Basecall Assection. The officers have already been chosen. A convention will be head on February 22 for the purpose of forming a lengtle to arrange contests for the championship of Westenester County. Setween four and eight embs will be admitted from as many towns in Westenes-ter. The general has a good tinaucial backing and will probably be successful.

probably be successful.

The Harvard Cologe feeshings nine are training in the symmassium every on under Captain Burnett.

The Pulladalpain Chio will be well supplied with picehers, as also invo already four on their pay-roll. William Harric, the former manuser of the Arlande Chio, of stronglyn, and who later acted in that expactly for the Pulladelpina team, will manuse the Salimore time he coming season. He things that the Baltimore Chio will make a better showing in the American Association than his reason.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS BY A MISSIONARY.

The National Temperance Society held the seventa of a series of Sanday evening meetings last night in the Union Tabernacle in West Thirty afth-st. The devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. George F. Mingins, and the address was delivared by the Rev. C. H. Mond, a missionary in the cause of temperance among the southern people. The speaker enlivemed his address by relating anocators of his mis-sionary life in the West and south. At the close of the servicus a collection was taken up for him.

DISAGREEMENT OF A JURY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28,-The jurors in the case of Dr. David E. Hocker, on trial for murder by malpractice, after being out all last night, and failing to agree, were discharged to-day. The ductor will be re-